728 [139 cont.] The natives of Taumako, according to their own statements, use their large sea-going boats not only for purposes of trade, but also for distant expeditions of war, and that the inhabitants of the other islands are not averse to pursuing the profession of warfare by sea is shown by the huge number of arrows that they always carry along in their boats (6). In Vanikoro the members of the D'Urville expedition

6. Dalrymple, p. 127.

witnessed the very promising beginning of a sea battle, which, [728] however, was prematurely interrupted by the intervention of a chief (7).

7. D'Urville, pp. 172 f.

Society and the Family

● 614 The basis of social relations on Santa Cruz, as far as the main island is concerned, is a pronounced exogamous totemism. Joest learned the names of 12 totem groups (nau). Most of them [825] were of an animal nature: kuli = dog, mbo = pigeon, kio = chicken, furthermore betila = whale, natu = dolphin, mbua = shark, and three other [140] fish, mbu, mbilla, and niõda. In [824] addition there were the following plant totems: talao = papaya, maka, and kanalapiti. In connection with this, the system of [601] kinship terms is classificatory. No one is permitted to marry a member of his totem group, no one may eat his totem. In the case of plant totems, cutting them down is also forbidden. A person whose totem is the dog may not give a dog any of his food (1). The husband must also respect the totem of his wife (2).

1. Joest in Baessler, pp. 381, 386 f.

2. Joest, ibid., p. 383.

614 [140 cont.]
[753] If a person ignores the food taboo, his teeth will fall out, his body will waste away, and he will die (3). Incest, that is,

3. Joest, ibid., p. 387.

[684] marital intercourse within the totem group, is punished by death by shooting or at least destruction of the house (4). According

4. Joest, ibid., p. 382.

to Joest, the totem groups were not locally separated, but lived intermingled with one another (5). In any case this applies to

5. Joest, ibid., p. 386; clearer in Tagebuch, p. 84.

only a part of the island. For other parts the localization of the totem was attested, and all the more naturally since the actual character of the institution was apparently not clear to the informant; he states that the spirit of a locality "sometimes" forbids the inhabitants to eat certain food. More detailed explanations, however, show that a permanent institution is involved, and family and village are expressly identified with it. Here,
[761] too, death or at least sores are mentioned as the consequences
[824] of a violation. A kind of yam, numabo, a fish, ape, birds, breadfruit, Barringtonia fruit, and nuts are mentioned as totems. The members of the coconut totem are forbidden to eat only the young nut whose eye is still red (6).

6. O'Ferrall in J.A.I., XXXIV, p. 224.

611 Descent on Ndeni is agnatic; on Nufiloli the right of succession in the female line is said to predominate (7).

7. Joest in Baessler, p. 384.

[140 cont.]
Membership in a totem group is supposed to be expressed in the lines in the palm of the hand, in the teeth, and in the facial features (8). In case of adoption, which occurs frequently, the

8. Joest, ibid., pp. 382, 386.

children belong to the totem group of the adoptive father (9);

9. Joest, ibid., p. 384.

it is not clear, however, whether the adoption of children from other totem groups ever takes place.

A second form of artificial kinship is a kind of blood brotherhood, through the conclusion of which, according to Joest, complete family and totem participation comes about. This is perhaps connected with the custom of [141] exchanging names accompanied by gift exchange, which Mendana mentioned for Ndeni and Gaimard for Vanikoro (1).

1. Joest in Baessler, p. 382. Dalrymple, p. 81. Gaimard in D'Urville, p. 329 f.

Engagements often take place in early childhood, and, according to Joest, in the following manner. One evening the mother of the boy places two coconuts and some feather money in front of the house door of the one chosen, or rather her parents, whose acceptance or rejection decides the fate of the proposal (2).

2. Joest in Baessler, p. 381. Dillon, p. 304, also mentions child betrothals for Ndeni, p. 276 for Vanikoro.

According to Codrington, the father chooses the bride (3). A

3. Codrington, p. 239.

584 [141 cont.]
small initial payment makes the girl taboo, so that no other man
583 can buy her. In each case the final purchase of the woman is a
614 matter between the two kin groups [Sippen], that is, the totem
groups; not only the closest members, but all the male members
of the kin group demand their share of the purchase price, which
is always paid in feather money. It is therefore not rare that a
[584] betrothed couple must wait two years before they can marry be-
cause the kin group of the bridegroom is not yet able to pay the
584 purchase price. It seems that the bridegroom himself rarely takes
part in the negotiations; often he knows nothing about it at first.
Sometimes he is told that a girl has been chosen for him, and he
is admonished to avoid a certain house. He then guesses who his
chosen one is. Codrington mentions that often the bridegroom
[585] resists violently, even at the wedding, but he does not say whether
this is actually an aversion to the marriage or a ceremonial act.
We know nothing about the procedure of the wedding, but after-
591 wards the young husband takes his wife first to the house of his
father, until he builds his own home (4). In rarer cases no

4. Joest in Baessler, pp. 379, 381. Codrington, p. 239. O'Ferrall, pp. 223 f. According to F. de Tolna, Chez les Cannibales, p. 268, the people along the coast on Vanikoro buy wives from the people of the bush for a breast disk each.

[583] [628]

834 engagement takes place, but the young man seduces a girl; in
583 that case, however, his kin group must pay the girl's kin group
595 whatever price is demanded (5). Polygamy depends upon the

5. Joest in Baessler, p. 383.

ability to pay (6).

6. Dillon, p. 305, says that "persons

5: Davenport

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[For data on sib membership of individuals, see category 116, pp. 1-86.]